

granuloma

Term applied to nodular inflammatory lesions, usually small or granular, firm, persistent, and containing compactly grouped modified phagocytes such as epithelioid cells, giant cells, and other macrophages. SEE ALSO: granulomatosis. [granulo- + G. -oma, tumor]

actinic granuloma an annular eruption on sun-exposed skin which microscopically shows phagocytosis of dermal elastic fibers by giant cells and histiocytes. SYN: Miescher granuloma.

amebic granuloma SYN: ameboma.

granuloma annulare a chronic or recurrent, usually self-limited papular eruption that tends to develop on the distal portions of the extremities and over prominences, although the condition may be generalized; waxy papules tend to form annular lesions characterized microscopically by foci of dermal necrosis with mucin deposits, bordered by histiocytes with palisaded nuclei.

apical granuloma SYN: periapical granuloma.

beryllium granuloma a sarcoid-like granulomatous reaction to exposure to inhaled beryllium, or to skin cuts by fluorescent lamp glass.

bilharzial granuloma SYN: schistosome granuloma.

Capillaria granuloma granulomatous lesions found in the liver and lung are a tissue response at the site of eggs or worms.

cholesterol granuloma granuloma with prominent clefts of cholesterol surrounded by foreign-body giant cells found in chronic otitis media and sinusitis.

occidoidal granuloma SYN: secondary *coccidioidomycosis*.

cutaneous leishmaniasis granuloma lymphocytic granulomas with necrotic centers found during the healing process.

dental granuloma SYN: periapical granuloma.

Enterobius granuloma lesions containing dead worms and eggs of this nematode; have been found in vagina, cervix, fallopian tubes, omentum, peritoneum, liver, kidneys, and lungs.

eosinophilic granuloma a form of Langerhans histiocytosis predominately involving the bones of young people; may be solitary or multiple; histologically composed of Langerhans cells and eosinophils.

granuloma faciale persistent, well-demarcated, reddish-brown nodules of unknown cause that usually appear on the face in middle age and consist of a dense dermal infiltrate of eosinophils and neutrophils, separated from the epidermis and hair follicles, with fibrinoid vasculitis of unknown cause.

fish-tank granuloma SYN: swimming pool granuloma.

foreign body granuloma a granuloma caused by the presence of foreign particulate material in tissue, characterized by a histiocytic reaction with foreign body giant cells.

granuloma gangrenescens SYN: lethal midline granuloma.

giant cell granuloma a nonneoplastic lesion characterized by a proliferation of granulation tissue containing numerous multinucleated giant cells; it occurs on the gingiva and alveolar mucosa (occasionally on other soft tissues) where it presents as a soft red-blue hemorrhagic nodular swelling; it also occurs within the mandible or maxilla as a unilocular or multilocular radiolucency; microscopically similar lesions occur in the tubular bones of the hands and feet, are considered neoplastic, and may have a malignant course. Identical bony lesions may be seen in hyperparathyroidism and cherubism. SEE ALSO: giant cell *tumor* of bone. SYN: giant cell epulis, reparative giant cell granuloma.

granuloma gravidarum a pyogenic granuloma developing on the gingiva during pregnancy; thought to be related to hormonally altered response of the oral mucous membranes to local irritants such as bacterial plaque on adjacent teeth. SYN: pregnancy *tumor*.

infectious granuloma any granulomatous lesion known to be caused by a living agent; e.g., bacteria, fungi, helminths.

granuloma inguinale a specific granuloma, classified as a venereal disease and caused by *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* observed in macrophages as Donovan bodies; the ulcerating granulomatous lesions occur in the inguinal regions and the genitalia; peripheral extension of the lesions produces extensive destruction. SYN: granuloma venereum.

laryngeal granuloma a polypoid projection of granulomatous tissue into the lumen of the larynx,

commonly following a traumatic tracheal intubation.

lithal midline granuloma (1) destruction of the nasal septum, hard palate, lateral nasal walls, paranasal sinuses, skin of the face, orbit and nasopharynx by an inflammatory infiltrate with atypical lymphocytic and histiocytic cells; a form of lymphoma in most cases. **(2)** obsolete term for polymorphic *reticulosis*. SYN: granuloma gangrenescens, malignant granuloma, midline malignant reticulosis granuloma.

lipoid granuloma granuloma characterized by aggregates or accumulations of fairly large mononuclear phagocytes that contain lipid.

lipophagic granuloma a lesion formed as a result of the inflammatory reaction provoked by foci of necrosis in subcutaneous fat, as in certain types of traumatic injury; the central focus of necrotic material is surrounded by an irregular zone of numerous macrophages, many of which become laden with tiny globules of lipid.

lymphatic filariasis granuloma granulomatous lesion often found surrounding dead microfilariae.

Majocchi granulomas inflammatory ringworm of the glabrous skin. SYN: *tinea profunda*.

malignant granuloma SYN: lethal midline granuloma.

Miescher granuloma SYN: actinic granuloma.

granuloma multiforme a chronic granulomatous annular eruption of the skin on the upper body in older adults in central Africa; of unknown cause.

ocular larva migrans granuloma eosinophilic granulomata found surrounding dead worms (generally, *Toxocara* spp.) in the eye; may mimic retinoblastoma.

oily granuloma reaction to inclusion of a bulky, insoluble liquid (often an oily substance) which occurs several months, but sometimes years, after injection of the material.

paracoccidioidal granuloma SYN: paracoccidioidomycosis.

Paragonimus granuloma lesions caused by adult worms and eggs of the lung fluke trapped in the pulmonary parenchyma.

periapical granuloma a proliferation of granulation tissue surrounding the apex of a nonvital tooth and arising in response to pulpal necrosis. SYN: apical granuloma, dental granuloma, root end granuloma.

pulse granuloma SYN: giant cell hyaline *angiopathy*.

pyogenic granuloma, granuloma pyogenicum, an acquired small rounded mass of highly vascular granulation tissue, frequently with an ulcerated surface, projecting from the skin, especially of the face, or oral mucosa; histologically, the mass is a lobular capillary hemangioma. SYN: lobular capillary hemangioma.

reparative granuloma complication of stapedectomy in which a granuloma forms in the oval window around the prosthesis; it results in a sensory hearing loss.

r parative giant cell granuloma SYN: giant cell granuloma.

root end granuloma SYN: periapical granuloma.

sarcoidal granuloma a non-necrotizing epithelioid cell granuloma similar to those seen in sarcoidosis.

s histosome granuloma a granulomatous lesion formed around schistosome eggs embedded in tissues in cases of schistosomiasis (bilharziasis); typically these granulomata are found in intestinal tissues (*Schistosoma japonicum* or *S. mansoni* infection), bladder tissue (*S. haematobium*), and hepatic tissue (all human schistosomes). SYN: bilharzial granuloma.

s a urchin granuloma granulomatous nodules, either foreign-body type or composed of epithelioid cells, from the retention of the spine of the sea urchin, occurring several months after the wounding of the skin.

silica granuloma eruption of granulomatous lesions due to traumatic inoculation of the skin with sand, or materials that contain silica; this condition may follow dermabrasion using sandpaper technique.

silicotic granuloma granulomatous nodule resulting from deposition of silica particles, usually occurring in lung.

swimming pool granuloma a chronic, verrucous lesion most commonly seen on the knees; due to infection by *Mycobacterium marinum*. SYN: fish-tank granuloma.

tri hinosis granuloma lesions caused by cell death after penetration of migrating newborn nematode larvae.

granuloma tropicum SYN: yaws.

umbilical granuloma moist granulation tissue at the center of the umbilicus in neonates.

granuloma venereum SYN: granuloma inguinale.

zirconium granuloma granuloma from zirconium salts, usually occurring in the axillae, from antiperspirants containing this material, or from the application of hydrous zirconium oxide to poison ivy lesions.

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